

## SPL

- SPL'ETFULLY**. *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.  
Twice false Evasive, *spitefully* forsworn!  
That fatal beast like this I would have torn. *Waller.*  
Vanessa fat,  
Scarce list'ning to their idle chat,  
Further than sometimes by a frown,  
When they grew pert, to pull them down;  
At last the *spitefully* was bent  
To try their wisdom's full extent. *Swift.*
- SPL'ETFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity;  
desire of vexing.  
It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent  
search after truth. *Keil against Burnet.*
- SPL'ETTED**. *adj.* [from *spit*.] Shot out into length.  
Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*,  
may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*
- SPL'ITTER**. *n. f.* [from *spit*.]  
1. One who puts meat on a spit.  
2. One who spits with his mouth.  
3. A young deer. *Ainsworth.*
- SPL'ITTLE**. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *spital*, and therefore better  
written *spital*, or *spital*.] Hospital. It is still retained in  
Scotland.  
To the *spittle* go,  
And from the poud'ring tub of infamy  
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Crisid's kind. *Shakef. II. V.*  
This is it  
That makes the waned widow wed again;  
She whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous fores,  
Would cast the gorge at, this embalm and spices  
To th' April-day again. *Shakef. Timon.*  
Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*
- SPL'ITTLE**. *n. f.* [from *spice*, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth.  
The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use. *Ray.*  
Manas and Ays in the mouth were bred,  
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;  
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,  
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*  
The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the  
arterial blood; it is saponaceous. *Arbutnot.*  
A genius for all stations fit,  
Whose meanest talent is his wit;  
His heart too great, though fortune little,  
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. *Swift.*
- SPL'ITVENOM**. *n. f.* [from *spit* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the  
mouth.  
The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the  
annoyance of others. *Hooker.*
- SPLANCHNO'LOGY**. *n. f.* [from *splanchnologie*, French; *σπλάνχνη* and  
*λόγος*.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *DiD.*
- TO SPLASH**. *v. a.* [from *plasha*, Swedish.] They have both an affi-  
nity with *plash*. To daub with dirt in great quantities.
- SPLASHY**. *adj.* [from *splash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to  
daub.
- SPLA'YFOOT**. *adj.* [from *splay* and *foot*.] Having the foot  
turned inward.  
I though still some traces of our rustick vein,  
And *splayfoot* verse remain'd, and will remain. *Pepe.*
- SPLA'YMOUTh**. *n. f.* [from *splay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by  
design.  
All authors to their own defects are blind:  
Hadst thou but Janus-like a face behind,  
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,  
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,  
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*
- SPL'EN**. *n. f.* [from *splen*, Latin.]  
1. The spleen; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely  
known. It is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy.  
If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the  
short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded. *Wifeman.*
2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.  
If she must teem,  
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live  
And be a thwart distatur'd torment to her. *Shakespeare.*  
Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,  
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakespeare.*  
Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids  
Those tears to illue, which swell my eye-lids.  
All envy'd; but the Thetysian brethren show'd  
The last respect; and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:  
Lay down those honour'd spoils. *Dryden.*  
In noble minds some dregs remain,  
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pepe.*
3. A fit of anger.  
Brief as the lightning in the collied night,  
That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heav'n and earth;  
And ere a man hath power to say, behold!  
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakespeare.*
4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.  
*Spleen*, vapours, and small-pox above them all. *Pepe.*  
Be dies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*. *Pepe.*

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- SPL'ENED**. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Deprived of the spleen.  
Animals *splened* grow salacious. *Arbutnot.*
- SPL'ENFUL**. *adj.* [from *splen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fractious;  
melancholy.  
The commons, like an angry hive of bees  
That want their leader, scatter up and down;  
Myself have calm'd their *splenful* mutiny. *Shak. H. VI.*  
The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supply'd,  
Now long to execute their *splenful* will. *Dryden.*  
If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the  
sea, the whistling of the wind is better music to contented  
minds than the opera to the *splenful*. *Pepe.*
- SPL'ENLESS**. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Kind; gentle; mild. Ob-  
solete.  
Mean time flew our ships, and freight we fetcht  
The fyren's ifle; a *splenless* wind so stretcht  
Her wings to wait us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
- SPL'ENWORT**. *n. f.* [from *splen* and *wort*.] Miltwaste. A plant.  
The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pin-  
nule are eared at their basis. *Miller.*  
Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,  
A branch of healing *splenwort* in his hand. *Pepe.*
- SPL'ENY**. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Angry; peevish.  
What though I know her virtuous,  
And well deserving; yet I know her for  
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to  
Our cause. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
- SPL'ENDENT**. *adj.* [from *splendens*, Latin.] Shining; glossy; having  
lustre.  
I hey assigned them names from some remarkable qualities,  
that is very observable in their red and *splendent* planets. *Brown.*  
Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density,  
reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opaque and  
*splendent* as it's possible for any body to be. *Newton.*
- SPL'ENDID**. *adj.* [from *splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Latin.] Showy;  
magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.  
Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state  
Of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton.*  
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,  
And slept beneath the pompous colonade:  
Fast by his side Pifistratus lay spread,  
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pepe's Odyssey.*
- SPL'ENDIDLY**. *adv.* [from *splendid*.] Magnificently; sump-  
tuously; pompously.  
Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet when you  
handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*  
You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it cannot be  
denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *Mare.*  
How he lives and eats,  
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*  
He, of the royal store  
*Splendidly* frugal, sits whole nights devoid  
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*
- SPL'ENDOUR**. *n. f.* [from *splendour*, French; *splendor*, Latin.]  
1. Lustre; power of shining.  
*Splendour* hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be  
a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind,  
looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour*  
is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of  
silver. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks.*  
The first symptoms are a chiliness, a certain *splendour* or  
shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbutnot.*
2. Magnificence; pomp.  
Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found  
no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them,  
than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and  
retinue. *South's Sermons.*  
'Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,  
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense. *Pepe.*
- SPL'ENETICK**. *adj.* [from *spleneticus*, French.] Troubled with the  
*spleen*; fractious; peevish.  
Horace purged himself from these *splenetic* reflections in  
odes and epodes, before he undertook his satyrs. *Dryden.*  
This daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look at  
you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *splene-  
tick*. *Taylor.*  
You humour me when I am sick;  
Why not when I am *splenetic*? *Pepe.*
- SPL'ENIQUE**. *adj.* [from *splenique*, French; *splen*, Latin.] Belonging  
to the *spleen*.  
Suppose the *spleen* obstructed in its lower parts and *splenetic*  
anch, a potent heat causeth the organismus to boil. *Harvey.*  
The *splenetic* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its  
extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open  
into the trunks of the *splenetic* veins. *Ray on the Circulation.*
- SPL'ENISH**. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Fretful; peevish.  
Youselfes you must engage,  
Somewhat to cool your *splenish* rages,  
Your grievous thirst, and to allwage,  
That first you drink this liquor. *Dryden.*

SPL'ENITIVE

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- SPL'ENITIVE**. *adj.* [from *splen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not  
in use.  
Take thy fingers from my throat;  
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,  
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
- SPL'ENT**. *n. f.* [Or perhaps *splint*; *spine*, Italian.]  
*Splent* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling,  
which breeds on or adheres to the flank-bone, and when it  
grows big spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one,  
it is called a single *splint*; but when there is another opposite to  
it on the outside of the flank-bone, it is called a pegged or  
pinned *splint*. *Farris's Dict.*
- TO SPLICE**. *v. a.* [from *splicen*, Dutch; *splice*, Latin.] To join the  
two ends of a rope without a knot.
- SPLINT**. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other  
matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its  
place.  
The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which  
not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these  
some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up  
in linen cloths. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- TO SPLINT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To secure by splints.  
This broken joint intreat her to *splint*, and this crack of  
your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak. Othello.*
2. To shiver; to break into fragments.  
**SPLINTER**. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.]  
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.  
He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of  
Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*  
Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,  
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;  
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,  
And some by aromatick *splinters* die. *Dryden.*
2. A thin piece of wood.  
A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the  
small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form,  
and so bound together with a *splinter* hoops, and strengthened  
with small bars on both sides. *Grew's Museum.*
- TO SPLINTER**. *v. u.* [from the noun.] To be broken into  
fragments.  
**TO SPLIFF**. *v. a.* pret. *splift*. [from *splitten*, Dutch.]  
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.  
Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;  
Do't not, thou *spliff'st* thine own. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
Mine own tongue *spliffs* what it speaks. *Shakespeare.*  
That half-hand  
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,  
*Spliffed* the heart. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather  
To *spliff* thy fire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*  
When cold Winter *spliffs* the rocks in twain,  
He strips the bear-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*  
A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *spliff* a helmet of  
iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*  
This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *spliffs*  
and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some  
miles. *Woodward.*
2. To divide; to part.  
Their logic has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and  
their metaphysics the skill of *spliffing* a hair, of distinguish-  
ing without a difference. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*  
One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, flattened,  
dilated, and *spliffed*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*  
He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two  
crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn  
shew he *spliffs* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*  
Oh, would it please the gods to *spliff*  
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,  
No age could furnish out a pair  
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;  
With half the lustre of your eyes,  
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*
3. To dash and break on a rock.  
God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in  
an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will  
be irrecoverably *spliffed*. *Lecky of Pizy.*  
Those who live by shores, with joy behold  
Some wealthy vessel *spliffed* or stranded nigh;  
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,  
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*
4. To divide; to break into discord.  
In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible  
power *spliffs* their counsels, and smites their most refined poli-  
cies, with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*
- TO SPLITT**. *v. u.*  
1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.  
A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *spliffs* asunder by con-  
gealed water. *Boyle.*  
What is't to me,  
Who never fall on her unfaithful sea,

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- If storms arise and clouds grow black,  
If the mast *splits*, and threaten wrack? *Druiden.*  
The road that to the lungs this store transmits,  
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*. *Blac. more.*  
Each had a gravity would make you *splitt*,  
And shook his head at M—y as a wit. *Pepe.*
2. To be broken against rocks.  
After our ship did *splitt*,  
When you, and the poor number fav'd with you,  
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakespeare.*  
These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers  
daily *splitt*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and pro-  
jector are cast away. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that  
we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *splitt*. *Gulliver.*
- SPLITT'ER**. *n. f.* [from *splitt*.] One who splits.  
How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,  
Those *splitters* of partons in sunder should burst! *Swift.*
- SPLUTT'ER**. *n. f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.  
**TO SPOIL**. *v. a.* [from *spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.]  
1. To rob; to take away by force.  
Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in  
yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. *Heb.*  
This mount  
With all his verdure *spoilt*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*
2. To plunder; to strip of goods.  
Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard  
of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled*  
of all that they had. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,  
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoilst* the field. *Prior.*  
My sons their old unhappy fire despise,  
*Spoilt* of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pepe.*
3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly  
*spoil*, Saxon.]  
Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain  
deceit. *Col. ii. 8.*  
Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*
- TO SPOIL**. *v. u.*  
1. To practice robbery or plunder.  
England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which,  
lurking in woods, used often to break forth to rob and *spoil*.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Pf. xlv. 14.*
2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.  
He that gathered a hundred huskels of acorns, or apples,  
had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he  
used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*
- SPOIL**. *n. f.* [from *spolium*, Latin.]  
1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from  
an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.  
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;  
For I have laden me with many *spoils*,  
Using no other weapon but his name. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
Where the cleaver chops the heifer's *spoil*,  
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*
2. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.  
The man that hath not music in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*. *Shakespeare.*  
Go and speed!  
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin are my gain. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
3. Corruption; cause of corruption.  
Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of  
me. *Shakespeare.*
4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.  
Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live 'till they  
be old. *Bacon.*
- SPOIL'ER**. *n. f.* [from *spoil*.]  
1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.  
Such ruin of her manners Rome  
Doth suffer now, as she's become  
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey. *Ben. Johnson. Catiline.*  
Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own  
and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of re-  
ligious persons and places. *South's Sermons.*  
Came you, then, here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,  
To waste, to plunder, out of meier compassion?  
Is it humanity that prompts you on?  
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,  
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! *A. Phil's.*
2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.  
**SPOIL'FUL**. *adj.* [from *spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious.  
Having oft in battle vanquished  
Those *spoilful* Picts, and so arming Easterlings,  
Long time in peace his realm established. *Fairy Queen.*
- SPOKE**. *n. f.* [from *spaca*, Saxon; *spoke*, German.] The bar of a  
wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.  
All you gods,  
In general synod take away her power;  
Break all the *spokes* and fellys of her wheel,  
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *St. a' c.*  
No